

*TWO*  
**TREATISES**  
**CONCERNING THE**  
**PRESERVATION OF**  
**EYE-SIGHT.**

The first written by Doctor *Baily*,  
sometimes of OXFORD: the other col-  
lected out of those two famous Physicians  
*Fernelius* and *Riolanus*.

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**LONDON:**  
Printed by *Thomas Harper*, for *Iohn Harison*,  
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## To the Reader.

**I***t is not unknowne to the World, with what generall applause a certaine Treatise, concerning the preservation of Eye-sight, written by Doctor Baylie, sometimes of Oxford, hath beene accepted; which by the happy experience of many, in the doubtfull cures of that kinde, stands thorowly confirmed. Being therefore unwilling that a gemme of such worth should lie any longer bidden under the soile of Oblivion; and withall desirous to give a more lustre unto it, as well for the ornament of it selfe, as for the good of the Merchant: I have now at length resolved to set it forth in the world, to the publique view and censure of the Time, newly and artificially polished with most notable Collections, out of those renowned Doctors, Fernelius and Riola.*

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## To the Reader.

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Riolanus, written on the same Subject. Peruse the booke, and make use of it. If thou findest benefit by it, thanke God first, that hath made his goodnesse manifest to the world by his singular gifts bestowed on these most excellent men; next, to the Authors themselves, for their great paines and study taken for thy profit; and lastly, to mee, for my good will in the publishing of it. Farewell.

I. B.

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A

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# A BRIEF TREATISE CONCERNING THE preservation of the *Eye sights.*

## CHAP. I.



He preservation of the sight doth consist, partly in good order of dyer, partly in use of Medicines.

Concerning diet: some things hurtfull are to be eschued, & some things comfortable to the sight are to be used: wherefore they, which may choose their habitations, in this respect, may make election of ayre cleare, declining to moderate heat and drynesse: cold and moist ayre, and thicke, misty, and rainy weather is hurtfull: it is best therefore to abide in dry places, from moory, marish, and watrish grounds, and specially to provide, that the site of the dwelling be not between the wet places and the Sun: Southerne windes do hurt the sight: so do low roomes: places full of dust and smoaky are noysome.

Meats are best which are easie to be digested, and which do not stay long in the stomacke: amongst such, a young Henne is greatly commended: so is Partridge and Pheasant. *Rasis* praiseth the young starne, and the quaille: so do all Writers the Dove both tame and wilde, but chiefly the wilde Dove, which (as *Zoar* writeth) hath especiall vertue against the weaknesse of the sight, which commeth by defect

fect of spirits, and the rather, if the same be sod with rape roots, and turnep roots: for it is accorded by all Writers, that the Turnep hath great faculty to do good to the eyes, and to preserve the sight. Grosse and slimy meats, and all water-fowle are dispraised. Of small birds, the Martin, the Swallow, the jay, and Pyc, the witwall, the specht, are noted very hurtfull to the sight: and albeit these birds are feldome, or not at all, used of the better sort, yet common people haply may be compelled to eat them. No fish is accounted good, yet some fishes, which do scowre in gravelly-places, being savory sodden with white wine, Fennell, Eyebright, Sage, Parsley, &c. may at sometimes be eaten and so a little salt-fish moderately taken, doth no great harme. Flesh sodden with Fennell, Eyebright, Mints, Sage, &c. is reputed best, next are roasted meats; flesh fried with butter or oyle is to be rejected: the intrals, and feet of beasts are not so good, nor the braines for the most part: yet the brains of an hare, of a cony, and of pigions, are said to quicken the sight.

Fishes.

Preparation of  
meats.  
Intrals.  
Brains.

Milke.

Egges.

Sauces.

Spices.

Sugar.

Honey.

Oyle.

Butter.

Raw herbes.

Milke, and all things made thereof, are found by experience to induce dimnesse of sight: reare roasted, reare sodden or poched egges are wholesome, especially eaten with the powder of Eyebright: Fryed Egges and hard are blamed.

Of sauces, verjuyce, vineger of wine, and the juyce of limonds, are accounted best: Pomegranates, not so good.

Of spices, Cinamon is commended by *Avicenna*, as special good for the webbe of the eye, and for dimnesse of the sight: so is Saffron, Ginger: both inwardly taken, and outwardly applied, do singularly cleare the sight: Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, and all three kindes of Peppers may be used. Sugar is convenient to condite things, but honey is better: no oyle is good, save oyle olive, called Sallet-oile, and that is better then butter.

Albeit few raw hearbes in common use for Sallets are commended, except fennel, eyebright, yong sage, tarragon, which are very good: yet these are to bee avoided as most

hurt-

hurtfull, namely Lettuce, Coleworts, Cabbages, Beets, Spinage, Purslane, buds of Dill, Garlicke, Chibbols, Onions, Skallions, &c. Capers may be eaten: Olives not so good: Radish roots, Parsnep roots are greatly dispraised: Carrot roots, the buds of asperage may be eaten; but the Turnep or Rape root, and the Navew root are above all other noted for excellency to preserve the sight, and to that purpose many do preserve with Sugar these roots, and eat them as sucket.

Capers.  
Olives:  
Roots.  
The Rape and  
Turnep.

The most kindes of fruits are hurtfull to the sight: yet Peares and the better kindes of Apples, may be eaten with the powder of Eyebright, or with Fennell-seeds thinly incrufted with fine Sugar: figs are very good, not onely for the sight, but also to open, scowre, and to cleanse the breast, liver, stomacke, and kidneys: so are Raisins, which have a speciall property to strengthen the liver: nuts are very ill, for that they do fill the head: the wallnut more tollerable then the hasell nur: Chestnuts are very windy, better friends for Venus, then for the eyes: dates are not commended, nor Mulberies.

Fruits.  
Peares.  
Apples.  
Figges.

Raisins.  
Nuts.

Dates.

Confects made with fine sugar, and thinly incrufted about with turnep seeds, & navew seeds, fennell-seeds, anniseeds, almonds, pine apple kernels, ginger, cinamon, the powder of Eyebright, &c. are reputed as very good meanes to continue the sight: likewise in the preservation of the sight, amongst other things, such drinkes as are in common use and accustomed, are to be allowed: therefore he that hath used to drink beere, may not forsake the same, and so of ale.

Confects.

Drinkes.

Beere.

And in this respect it is not amisse at meat to drinke wine, for them which have beene accustomed to the same: although wine in some affects of the eyes is forbidden, yet to preserve the sight, wine is not inconvenient: for the vapours of wine are drying, cleare, abstersive, and so do consume and extenuate grosse and thicke humours, so it bee moderately taken. In this place I doe greatly commend their counsels, which do prepare medicinal drinkes with Eye-bright, and other things com-

Wine.

Medicinal  
drinkes.



comfortable for the sight to be used in the morning, and at meats, if the patient can well endure so to drinke the same: our authors herein are very ingenious, some addressing drinks with one thing, and some with another.

Drinke made  
with Eyebright.

Arnoldus de  
Villa nova.

The praise of  
Eyebright for  
the sight.

Eyebright wine.

The simplest and most written of, is with the hearbe called of the Arabians, *Adhill*, in Latine *Euphrasia*, in English *Eye-bright*, of whose miraculous vertues in preservation of the sight, *Arnoldus de villa nova* hath written in these words: Eye-bright is good any way taken, either with meat, drinke, or medicine, greene and dry against all impediments of the sight, whereby the clearnesse of the same may be obscured. And he writeth thus of wine made with Eye-bright, which he calleth *Vinum euphrasiatum*. This Wine (saith hee) is made by putting the hearbe in the Muste or new Wine, untill the same Wine become cleare to be drunke. By the use of this Wine, old mens sights are made young, it taketh away the impediments of the sight in all men of all ages, especially in fat men, and such which do abound with phlegme.

Eyebright taken  
in an egge.

One (saith he) which was blinde, and did see nothing in long time, by using this wine one year, was restored to his sight. The herbe is hot and dry, and hath by property of substance to remove affects of the sight. And so the powder of the hearbe taken in an egge, or drunken in wine, doth wonderfully performe the same. And there are yet alive (saith he) witnesses of good credit, which have made prooffe hereof in themselves, which could not reade without spectacles, but by use hereof have recovered their sight to read small letters. And so *Arnoldus* concludeth, that nothing to do good to the sight, is to be compared with wine made with eyebright. If the wine be too strong, he counselleth to allay the same with fennell-water; and to that intention, you may also adde Sugar.

In countries which for their common drinkes do use wine and water, they alway do mingle things for the sight in wine, and not in water: for wine in truth is a fitter liquor, to receive the qualities and to carry the same to the eyes,



eyes, then water : which things they do put in the muste, and so let it stand, untill the wine be ripe, and ready to be drunken, and so do use it.

Notwithstanding in other Countries which have other usuall drinks, the same things may be put in their common drinks. So some have put them in Ale, some in beere, and some in Mead, and no doubt but all these meanes are very good according to the usage and disposition of the party. So even in this our Countrey, they which either by use or by constitution of body, may well beare the drinking of wine, may well compound the same with things good for the sight : others of hot complexions and dry, not greatly accustomed to wine, may of Ale, Beere, and Mead, make such drinkes, because in the North countries, ale and beere are the usuall and common drinkes, and in some places, Mead also is much used : therefore in mine opinion it is convenient for most men, to make these drinks with Ale, Beere, and Mead, rather then with wine: and Mead assuredly is a very convenient thing for them which can well away with honey.

Touching the direction of those which have bin accustomed to drinke wine, I do nothing doubt, but that they may without offence beare such drinks for the sight compounded with wine, to take a draught in the morning, especially if they allay the same with the distilled water of fennell, according to *Arnoldus* counsell. And for this purpose, choise may bee made of very good white wine, and the things may bee mingled in the countries where the wine doth grow, notwithstanding in that our most used drinke with meat is Ale, or Beere, these are very convenient to receive these things for the sight, and absolutely better then wine, if ye like to drinke the same with meat : as our Authors do counsell. Which Ale I thinke better to be made with grout according to the old order of brewing. And so the things for the sight may be sodden in the grout, or otherway put in the drink, when it is newly clemented, and put into the vessell in which it is runned to be kept, that in the

*Eyebright may be used in beere, in ale, or mead.*

*How Eyebright wine may be used.*

*The use of Eyebright ale, and of Eyebright beere.  
Ale made with grouts  
How to make Eyebright Ale and beere.*

*Eyebright mead.*

working of the drinke in the vessell, the vertues and qualities of the things may be drawne and received into the same. When these things are compounded in Mead, then the same are sodden with the honey, in such order as other hearbes are sodden, when they make Methegline.

*The quantity of  
Eyebrights to the  
drinke.*

I thinke it best to begin with the simplest order to compound Ale or Beere to each mans best liking with Eyebright onely, taking to every gallon of the drinke a great handfull of the hearbe, and binde it together, or put it in raw and thinne tinsell of silke, and so tie the same by a string to the top of the vessell, that the herbe may hang in the middest of the drinke, not too low in the ground, neither too high in the barme, being put into the drinke when it is newly cleansed: let all worke together untill the drinke be cleare and ripe, to be drunken according to the common use, and then ye may drinke of it at pleasure in the morning fasting, and at meat also if you will, and can well like thereof, and most men may like to drinke it, because this herbe doth yeeld no ungratefull taste, but rather with a pleasant sapour doth commend the drinke. It were not amisse, to avoid windinesse, to every handfull of the herbe, to adde two drammes of Fennell-seeds, well dusted, and a little bruised: As I do put this for more proportion to begin withall, that the stomacke bee not at the first offended with the strangenesse: So after a time, ye may increas the quantitie, and put to every gallon of the drinke, two handfulls of the hearbe, wherein ye may best be directed by the taste, that the hearbe shall yeeld into the drinke. In the Winter season ye may also adde some spices, as Ginger, whole Mace, a few Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinamon, and make it as it were bragget ale: which drinke, besides that it doth preserve and cleare the sight, will also helpe digestion, cleanse and cut flegme, and breake winde.

*Fennell seeds.*

*Spices may be  
added.*

*The effect confirmed by  
example.*

I can witnesse, that many by this simple composition of eyebright and fennell-seeds, have found great good for their sight, not onely to continue in good estate, but also that  
some

some have found remedy against the dimnesse and other impediments growing in their sight. In truth, once I met an old man in Shropshire, called *M. Hoerde*, above the age of 84. yeeres, who had at that time perfect sight, and did read small letters very well without spectacles: he told me, that about the age of forty yeare, finding his sight to decay, he did use Eyebright in ale for his drinke, and did also cate the powder thereof in an egge three dayes in a weeke, being so taught of his father, who by the like order continued his sight in good integrity to a very long age: I have heard the same confirmed by many old men. *Rowland Sherlooke* an Irish man, Physician to *Queene Mary*, did asirme for truth, that a Bishop in Ireland perceiving his sight to waxe dim, about his age of fifty yeares, by the use of Eyebright taken in powder in an egge, did live to the age of eighty yeares, with good integrity of sight.

Wee do reade of many drinckes to preserve the sight, *Drinckes more compounded not of Eye-bright onely, but many more things added: so some put to it sage, some vervaine, some celendine, and fennell seeds, anniseed, and the forenamed spices: others elecampane roots, Iris, Galengale, and cubebes: and in truth, all these are greatly commended to preserve the sight, and may very aptly be put in drinckes for the sight: notwithstanding, for that we are now to deliver a drinke for the sight, which may be pleasing, and allowed with meates, mine opinion is, that the same ought to bee made as simple as may be. For if Galen in his 6. Booke De Sanitate tuenda, doth preferre the composition of the medicine termed *diatrion piperion*, which hath fewest simples, because (as he writeth) that is soonest and with lesse trouble to nature digested: surely the drinckes for the sight, which are compounded of fewest things, are most to bee commended, especially when wee meane to use the same with meat, as all our Authours do counsell us. Wherefore, for my part at this time, I will onely advise to have for use, either wine, or Ale, or Beere, according to each mans best liking, made, as it is before prescribed, with eye.* *The most compounded not alwayes best.*



eyebright and fennell seeds, and to drinke of the same in the morning, or if you so like, with meat, as other drinke.

Drinke often  
and small  
draughtes:  
Not best to be-  
gin the meale  
with drinke.

It is holden better to drinke oft and small draughts at meat, then seldome and great draughts, for so meat and drinke will better mingle, and the meat will lesse swimme in the stomack, which giveth cause of many vapours to the head. It is affirmed not good to begin the meale with drinke, but to eat somewhat before you drinke:

When to mingle  
Water with  
Wine.

When you drinke wine, if you meane to alay the same with water, it is best to mingle to the wine Fennell-water, or eye-bright water, and *Montagnana* doth counsell to do the same some reasonable time before you do drinke, and not presently when you drinke, as commonly men do.

Bread.

Bread in our intention is to bee made of fine flowre of chosen wheat, alway leavened and salted somewhat more then common bread, well wrought, thoroughly baked, not new nor old, of about a day or two dayes old. Vnleavened bread is not accounted good: and the bread is better, if fennell seeds bee wrought with the paste, to which purpose some do cause cakes to bee made of some portion of the dough, in which they knead the powder of Fennell-seeds, and the powder of eyebright, and do eat them in the morning, and after drinke the eye-bright drinke, and make that a breakfast.

Paste with Fen-  
nell seeds.

Evacuation.

As generally in the preservation of health: so especially to continue the sight, it is convenient that the body bee obedient, and do his office for evacuation accordingly: and if nature herein be slacke, it may be procured with broths made of loose herbet, as Mallows, Violet leaves, Mercury, Groundsell, great Raisins, the stones taken out, Damaske Prunes and Currans: and if need bee of more medicinall things, surely the same must bee gentle: for as strong medicines which make agitation of humors, are not good to bee used for this intention: so gentle medicines taken in due time, do great good to the sight: which I do leave to the appointment and direction of a learned Physician. Of all manner of evacuation, these which are done by vom-  
ting



ting are most hurtfull: so are fluxes of bloud by the nose. And as belkes doe ease the stomack, so much belking giveth occasion that fumes doe arise to the fore-part of the head, whereby the sight may be harmed.

Nothing is more hurtfull to health, then fulnesse. And he *Fulnesse hurtful.* that will continue his sight good, must be carefull of overplentifull feeding, and therefore must end his meales with appetite: and never lay gorge upon gorge, but so feed, that the former meat may be concocted, before hee doe eate againe: It is best to make light suppers, and somewhat timely. As modest use of *Venus*, performed in the feare of God *Use of Venus.* in due time, when the meate in the stomack is digested, and nature is desirous to be disburdened, is to be allowed: so immoderate and unseasonable use thereof, doth of all things most hurt the sight, and soonest induce blindenesse: overmuch watching is not good: very long sleepes are more *Sleepe and watching.* hurtfull: the meane sleepes of about seven houres, are best: yet better to abridge the sleepe, and to inlarge watching, then contrariwise: sleepe taken in the night is best, as most naturall, when externall aire doth not distract natures motion, and all externall things concur to helpe sleep: therefore the moe hours a man doth borrow of the day for sleep, the worser. It is not good especially to this our purpose, to sleepe immediately after meate: for two houres at the least ought to be put between meat & sleep. Best to begin sleepe upon the right side, and then to turne on the left side: to sleepe upright upon the backe, is naught generally: to turne *The Moone-shine hurtfull to the sight.* upon the face, worser for the sight. Care must be had, that you sleepe not in a Chamber, or any place in which the Moone doth shine.

Exercises are needfull: the same best, after the belly hath *Exercises.* done his office, that the excrements are voided: otherwise by exercise, vapours are stirred, and doe ascend more plentifully to the head. All exercises must be done fasting, and none after meate. And I wish you might after meate *writing after meate.* beare writing by the space of three houres: but if your course of life and calling will not so permit you, you may

herein follow *Montagnana* his counsell, to write either standing upright, or a little leaning and resting your head upon your right or left cheek: in no case to write bowing your selfe forward, and holding downe the head. When opportunity and time will serve, frictions with a rough linnen cloth are very good, which are to be performed thus: first to rub the feete, the legges, then the thighes, the hips, the butteckes, ascending to the shoulders and necke with soft and long rubbings, even untill the parts begin to waxe red. Amongst orders to remove the weakenesse of the sight, *Avicenna* writeth, that the combing of the head is not of least force, which ought to be done every morning fasting backwards against the haire, for it draweth the vapours out of the head, and removeth them from the sight.

Mirth, joy, and pleasantnesse of the minde is good: a little anger doth not hurt: immoderate sorrow, fearefulnesse, and all vehement affections are forbidden in all affects, but in this our case chiefly, as most hurtfull to the sight.

## CHAP. 2.

*To preserve the sight by Medicines.*

The order to preserve the sight by medicines, doth consist of things outwardly applyed, and inwardly taken. Amongst outward medicines to preserve the sight, it is accounted a great secret, to smell much to marjoram. So these things following, are found very much to comfort the sight, in staying the visible spirits from wasting: *videlicet*, corall, pearle, the stone called *Lapis Armenius*, spectacles of Christalline or cleare and pure glasse, greene and sky colours, to dip the eyes in cold water, to which purpose, many have cups made in the forme of an eye, called eye-cups: and to wash the eyes with the waters or decoctions of Eye-bright, Roses, and Vervine.

Some

Frictions.

Combing the head.

Affections of the minde.

Outward Medicines.

The smell of Marjoram.

Things comfortable to the sight.

Eye cups.

Some other things are put into the eyes to cleare the sight, *Things put into*  
 and to remove impediments which doe often grow there: *the eyes.*  
 to which purpose as approved very good, and without hurt,  
 the juyces and waters of Eye-bright, of Fennell, of Vervine,  
 of Marigolds, of Pearlewort, are greatly commended. And  
*Montagnana* doth mention a certaine kinde of preparation  
 of the juyce of Fenell, singular good to preserve the sight  
 from dimnesse, to take the juyce of Fennell in the moneth  
 of Aprill, and to put it in a vessell of glasse, with a long and  
 narrow necke, and let it stand fifteene dayes in the Sunne,  
 that it may be well dried, then remove the glasse softly, that  
 you doe not trouble the residue, or grounds, and so poure  
 it into another vessell: & to every halfe pound of the juyce,  
 put an ounce of chosen *lignum aloes*, beaten into fine pow- *Lignum aloes*  
 der, and let it stand other fifteene daies in the Sunne. Then *good for the*  
 straine it twice thorow a thick cloth, and keepe the clearest *sight.*  
 in a vessell of glasse to your use: you may drop a little here-  
 of into your eyes to cleare the sight. And some doe distill  
 this wood in a stillitory of glasse, and put the water thereof  
 into the eyes, and hold this for a great secret as miraculous  
 to preserve the sight. And the same *Montagnana* doth com-  
 pound another medicine more absterfive to remedy the  
 dimnesse of the sight, dissolving in an ounce of the water  
 of Rosemarie flowers, two scruples of *Sal gemma* very fine- *Sal gemma*  
 ly powdred, and filtered, and counselleth to drop the same *doth cleare the*  
 often into the eyes, affirming by his experience, that it doth *sight.*  
 so mightily cleare the sight, that suffusions are thereby won-  
 derfully removed, and especially moistures of the eyes.

I am here also in this place for the clenning & strength-  
 ning of the eyes, especially to commend unto you the fre-  
 quent use of old and cleere white wine, in which the *Cal-*  
*aminar* stone hath beene oftentimes extinguished: and like-  
 wise the pure liquor of good sugar-candy dissolved in the  
 white of an egge, being hard rosted, and the yolke taken  
 out:

Also our Authors doe commend the washing of the eyes *The wine of a*  
 with the urine of a childe, and sometimes to drop the same *childe.*



A lee of Fennell  
Stalkes.

A preparation of  
the Liver of a  
Goate for the  
sight.

Collyrium de  
fellibus.

A powder for  
the sight.

A Syrup for the  
sight.

into the eyes. And for this purpose also they doe commend  
lee made of the ashes of Fennell stalkes. We doe read in all  
our writers great commendations of a liquor of the liver  
of a Goate, prepared in manner following: Take the liver  
of a male Goate, not diseased, and newly killed; and after it  
is well washed, pricke it in many places, and fill the same  
with graines of Pepper, and insarce the liver with the le: ves  
of Fennell and of Eye-bright, then roast it with a soft fire  
cleare, not smoakie, untill it be reasonably roasted; and in  
the time of roasting, receive the liquor which doth distill,  
in a convenient vessell, and apply the same to your use.

*Avicenna* in his third sen. third booke, and fourth trea-  
tise, *cap. de debilitate visus*, above all other things doth com-  
mend the medicine called *collyrium de fellibus*, for that it  
cleanseth the pores of the eyes, cleareth and conserveth the  
spirits, mundifieth the moystures or waters of the sight; as  
you may reade in *Avicenna* in the foresaid place.

#### Inward remedies.

Medicines to be taken inwardly, are in number many;  
but I thinke best at this time to mention a few, which are  
easie to be had, and as of great efficacie most commended;  
and of such the powder following is most simple, yet by  
experience approved of such force, that many, after their  
sight hath beene decayed, have by the use of it, received a-  
gaine the same perfectly; the powder is thus made.

Take of the powder of Eye-bright foure ounces, of  
mace one ounce, mingle them together, and take thereof  
the weight of three pence before meate.

*Montanus* in his 29. counsell, giveth great praise to a sirup,  
against the decay of the sight through the weakenesse and  
dimnesse of the same, which he compoundeth thus,

Take of the juyces of Fennell,  
of Vervine,  
of Rose,

Of each  
two  
Ounces.

The



## Preservation of Eye-sight.

13

The leaves of the hearbe Eye-bright, } of each  
of Endive, } M. S.  
of Celendine.

Boyle the hearbs in two pintes of water, untill the halfe be spent; then straine it hard, and mingle the iuyces with the decoction, and with sugar according to art, make a sirup, which is to be kept in a glasse vessell. You may take two ounces of this sirup in the morning fasting. In windy bedies he maketh the sirup thus,

Take of Fennell-seedes, } of each  
of Annise-seedes. } iij. ounces.

of the hearbs of Eye-bright, }  
of Vervine, } of each  
of Ros:-leaves, } M. iij.  
of Celendine, M. j.  
of Rhue. M. j. S.

Boyle these in water untill halfe be consumed, straine it hard, and with sugar, siruppize the decoction: both these sirups are excellent good to defend the sight from dimneste.

Mesue in his book called *Grabadin*, writing of the diseases of the eyes, above all other medicines, extolleth an Electuary under the name of *Humane*, as having noble vertues to preserve the eyes, and to continue the visible spirits in their clearenesse, which he compoundeth thus:

*An excellent  
electuary to pre-  
serve the sight.*

Take the hearbe called *Adhil*, that is

Eye-bright, ounces ij.

Fennell seedes, Drams, v.

Mace, }  
Cubebs, } of each  
Cinnamon, } Dra. j.  
Long-Pepper, }  
Cloves.

Beate all into powder, searse it, then take of good honey clarified, lib. j.

B h

of

of the iuyce of Fennell boyled and clarified, one ounce.

of the iuyce of Rhue,  
of Celendine,  
both boyled and clarified,  
of each halfe an ounce.

Boyle all to the height of an Electuary, and then put to it the powders according to art, and so reserve it in glasse vessels. You may take hereof the quantity of Dra. iij. in wine, as *Mesue* writeth: If wine seeme too hot, you may allay it with Fennell water, or with Eye-bright water: it must be taken in the morning fasting: and you ought to forbear the taking of other things, by the space of three houres, and so at night, but then you must make a light supper, and sup the more timely.

**Distilled waters** Where in this little Treatise, mention is made of distilled waters, I wish the same to be artificially done in stillitories of glasse, that the qualities of the hearbs may remain in the distilled waters: And therefore I doe not allow of the common manner of distilling in stillitories of lead, by the which the watry parts onely are drawne.

F F N F S.



**A TREATISE OF THE**  
 principall diseases of the Eyes, gathered out of *Fernelius*, and *Iohn Riolanus*  
 Doctors of Physicke.

CHAP. 3.



As the Eyes are of a delicate and soft nature, so are they by the most light occasion offended, as by smoake, by dust, & the Sunne beames: so the north winde, and vapours rising from minerals, doe hurt the eyes. But this peculiar property the eyes have, that they congeale not, because they are of a fiery property, and doe consist of an airy fatnesse.

The eyes are subiect to every kinde of disease, Simeler, Organicall, and common as the similer parts doe labour with every distemperature, with an hot distemperature, as often as they are offended with smoake, or dust, which offence proceeding from an outward cause, is properly called *Taraxis*, rednesse of the eyes is more like unto *Phlogosis*, then *Phlagmon*, because they are red without tumor. A cold distemperature doth dull the sight: A moyst doth dilate the pupill: A dry distemperature doth either shrinke up the whole eye, or the pupill thereof is dried or extenuated, as it hapneth in extreme old age, or by the immoderate use of venery.



venery. From thence Pthisis, and an Atrophia happeneth of the eye: I call that Pthisis, which is an extenuation of the pupill, or apple, and becommeth more angustior, and straighter, and more obscure: but that is an *Atrophia*, when the whole eye is consumed for want of nourishment. And as the Instrument doth suffer diseases of number, of magnitude, of situation and conformation, (I say) conformation in the figure, *Meatus*, and *Asperitie*, so it is a disease in magnitude, as often as the eyes are more great, and more standing forth then they should, for the lesser eyes are best, because the visible vertue being coacted and drawn together, is greater then when it is dispersed, and is least subiect to outward iniuries: from whence it doth happen, that those which by nature have small balls or apples of the eye, have their sight most sharpe: I meane not those which have it so by accident, as if they be extenuated by immoderate venery, for then things seeme to be greater then they are; to this may be referred *Encanthis*, and *Rhinas*, for they are the contrary of the same kinde. *Encanthis* is an excrecence of the same flesh which is in the greater *Cantho*, but *Rhinas* is when the same caruncle being eroded and eaten, doth appeare as it were hanging forth. To diseases of number, doe appertain *Suffusio*, which is commonly called the *Cataract*, which is an humor concreate between the Cornea, and the Vvea: in like manner, the web called *Pterigium* and *Onix*, or *Vngula & Hypopion*. The web is a *nervose membrane*, which according to divers men, doth proceed from the great corner unto the apple, and sometimes at length doth cover the whole eye. *Onyx* or *Vnguis* is a *Cicatrix* from some ulcer, which is referred to the likenesse of a nayle. *Hypopion* is a certaine *Pus*, collected under the Cornea, which doth succeed a suppurated inflammation and *Chemosis*, *Hyposphagma* is bloody and suggillat eyes, such as are when some veine is opened, broken, or gnawne, the bloud waxeth blue and lived.

To diseases of Site or situation, doth appertain *Ectropismos*, which is, when the whole ball hangeth forth, which hapneth



happeth by the muscles relaxed, which muscles do obvolve the opticke nerve, which disease may be called *Prolapsus oculi*, although *Paulus* doth call it *Proptosis*, when the *Cornea* being eroded or eaten, the *Vvea* doth hang forth, of which *Proptosis* there are divers names, for first, when the *Vvea* doth hang forth, because it appeareth like unto the head of a Flie, it is called *Myocephalos*, but when it doth increase more, and doth represent *Acinum uveae*, it is called *Staphiloma*: when it doth more increase, and the eye is starke blind, and hath the likenesse of the head of a nayle, it is called *Clavus*, but either affect is *Morbus in situ*, but the first is of the whole eye, the latter of one onely part, that is, of the uvea. Diseases of conformation are, when the naturall figure of the eye is perverted, as in *Strabismo*, or convulsion, *Midriasci* or dilatation of the ball: also diseases in *Via*, as a sudden obstruction of the Opticke nerve, which is called *Hamarosis*. The sicke seeth nothing at all, when notwithstanding no cause appeareth in the eye, the tunicles of the eyes ought to be light, terse, and faire, are sometime exasperated with an inward and outward cause, as with smoake and dust.

The eyes do suffer most often common diseases, as ulcers, and tumors against nature, first, phlegmon, which is called *Ophthalmia*, that is knowne by tumor, inflammation, rednesse and paine.

The ulcers do manifest themselves by itch, by paine, and Salnes, but not also the *Adnata*, but also the *Cornea* is sometimes ulcered, and whether it bee ulcered, we may easily know by this signe: There doth appeare a white spot in the blacke of the eye, with the signes aforesaid: and when the *Conjunctiva* is ulcered, there doth appeare as it were a red spot in the white of the eye. But first, I will set downe the manner of curing of those diseases, and then I wil speak of the *Symptomes*.

The precept of *Plato* in *Charmide* is familiar with *Galen*. Even as it is in vaine to cure the diseases of the head, without consideration bee first had of the whole, so rashly to

Prescribe remedies to the eyes, except we first consider of the head, where is the originall both of the eyes and the fountaine of all diseases which come by defluxion.

Therefore first of all, the body is to be purged with *pillulis lucis majoribus* in a cold cause, and in an hot cause, with *pillulis lucis minoribus*, or with *Sena* and *Agaricke*, which shall bee boyled in a decoction, or with the distilled waters of Fennell and Eye-bright, with which *vehicles* the purgative vertue is earried to the eyes: and consider that the *Agaricke* doth especiall profit the braine, and the *Sena* the eyes.

The opening of a veine in hot diseases is profitable, but not in cold, yet the common people do hold an opinion that bloud-letting doth weaken the sight, for it draweth the animall spirits, and so doth weaken their force, because the vapour of bloud or the naturall spirit is the matter of the vitall spirit, as here of the animall: for the eyes ought to be fiery, and full of animall spirit:

*Masticatoria*, without doubt, do profit to the derivation of the humour from the braine, but your *errhina* are hurtfull, especially the stronger sort, because they draw to the part affected: for there is great affinity of the nostrils with the eyes: there is also a manifest *foramen*, from the eye into the nostril, whose *opercle* or cover is a little lachrimall flesh. But some man may say, *Aetius* doth prescribe *errhina*. I answer, those are the lighter sort, neither is the disease as yet confirmed, but now being confirmed, and the humour fixed and not flowing, Cupping glasses applied to the shoulders, do plucke backe the fluxe from the eyes, even as a *Seton*, and *Cauter*, in *Iulio Iohn de Vigo* doth apply behinde the eares bloudsuckers and *Vescicatorium*, as

*Vescicato- Recip. Fermenti acris*, one ounce.

*rium. Cantharidum & Seminis Synapi*, one dramme.

Mixethem for a *Vescicatorium*.

There *Fernelius* willetth to apply a *cauter*, and doth give a reason, that from thence a branch from the jugular veine springeth, and doth runne through to the *Opticke Nerve*.

As often as the veines of the forehead do swell, they shew the fluxe to be externall, and the tumor to descend from the *pericoranium*, from whence springeth the *conjunctiva*, which fluxe is profitably stayed with some *adstringent frontall*, such as in this manner may be prepared.

Recip. *Emplast. contra rupturam desiccativum rubrian.*  
one ounce.

Malax them with oyle of Myrtles, or Roses, and spread it upon linnen, and make a frontall, which apply all over the forehead: or,

Recip. *Farina volatilis* an ounce and a halfe, *bolus armenius & Sanguinis Draconis* ana. two drammes.

Worke them well together with the white of egges and oyle of Roses, and make a frontall as before. Also *topicall* meanes applyed to the head, are not to be neglected.

For this is a generall precept, as often as diseases come by defluxion, we must not onely respect that part that is offended, but also that part that sends it. Beside, a thinn humour is to be ingrossed and made thicker, and the lax waies are to bee made straighter: this prescribed frontall is most excellent, but first *cephalicall things*, and such as respect the head must be remembred.

The use of Eye-bright wine doth confirme and strengthen weake and ill-affected eyes, or the powder of Eye-bright, as

Recep. *Euphrasia.*

*Feniculi dulc.* ana one ounce.

*Cum duplo Saccharo*, take of it after meales, or,

Recep. *Coriandri preparat.* one ounce.

*Euphrasia & feniculi* ana. halfe an ounce.

*Cinamomi*, one dramme.

*Maçis*, two scruples.

With the double weight of Sugar, make a powder to be taken out of a spoon after meales: if you please, you may boyle the juyces of Fennel and Eyebright with honey, and make a confection: of which, take morning and evening the quantity of a Walnut.



For generall things outwardly to bee applyed. I will prescribe two *Colliriums*, the one in hot diseases to be prescribed in the beginning of the fluxe, that it may be repelled, the other in the state and declination of hot diseases, and in cold also, they may at all times be used, the first *Collirium* shall be after this manner.

Recip. *Muccaginis Semi. P/lyi*:

& *Cydoniorum*, extracte in aqua Rosarum vel plantaginis, an. halfe an ounce with two ounces,

Of the same water make a liquid *Collirium*: it is commonly made with the white of a new laid Egge, being wrought together with Rose-water, or Plantane water: a *Collirium* to resolve, is made in this manner.

Recip. *Muccaginis fennegræci* extracted with Eye-bright water, or Fennell water an. one ounce, make a *Collirium*, or with two ounces of the same water make a *Collirium liquidum*: a little of the Muscilage is to be prescribed, because it doth quickly grow lowre.

And now I aske whether your *Colliria* are to be distilled into the eyes as hot as may be suffered, as it liketh *Scribnis*: or cold as it pleaseth *Mesue*, or luke-warme according to *Galen*? But in my opinion they are to be infused luke-warme, unless the affect do require some other thing: for in eyes that be exceedingly inflamed and burning, we drop it in cold; but in very cold affects wee drop it in verie warme, otherwise meanly warme doth alwayes serve the turne.

Now to proceed to cure those diseases whereof we have already spoken: every distemperature is cured by his contrary: as eyes that be inflamed and over-hot, shal be cooled with the daily washing of them with cold things, or with the waters of Roses and Plantane: but if the distemperature be cold, we warme the eyes with putting in the waters of Eye-bright, Fennell, Rue, Celendine, washing them often therewith: if the eyes be over-moist, we dry them, if we makeat *tutia* in those waters, as for example.

Recip. *Tutia* one dramme.

Infuse it in Eye-bright water two ounces, make a *Collirium*: if the eyes be over-dry, we humect them by instilling womans milke, or with a fodus of Mallows, Holy-hockes, and Violets: But if some matter be joyned with it, of a different temperature, let it be resolved with a *Collirium* of the decoction of *Fennigreeke* extracted in the aforesaid waters; or wash the eyes with the decoction of *Fennigreeke*, with a sponge, or boyle a bagge being filled with *Fennigreeke*, in water, and apply the bagge to the eye warme: hitherto we have spoken of the Similer disease: now we will speake of organical, and first, of diseases of magnitude.

If the eyes shall be greater or lesser then they should bee from their first confirmation, all remedies are unprofitable: if they happen so by accident, as by some fluxe from the braine, all the body is often to be purged, the moist eyes are to be dried; wee must looke to the head that is over-moist, with *Cephalicall* things. Also *Cautiers* must be applied to dry up the offending humor: we must apply for *Topical*, linnen dipt in the water of Rue, Celendine, or Eye-bright, & the infusion of *Tutia*, or the bag filled with *Fennigreeke*, or of the same *Hydroticall* Decoction of the infusion of *Tutia*, make a *Collirium*.

*Encanthis* groweth while the bloud doth more abundantly flow to the *caruncle* for nourishment, which being turned into the same substance, groweth greater then it ought to do: sometimes it is so great, that it hindereth the eye-lids to be shut it is burnt with gold, or else with a burning iron, or else cut off, or when it doth surmount, it is bound with a thread: after it is softly bound up, and after being destitute of nourishment, the *excrescence* doth fall away of its owne accord. Our ancient Physicians called this kinde of remedy, *Anabronchismon*. If the sicke be of a delicate constitution, and shall refuse the Chirurgery, let the *excrescence* be eaten away with burnt allom, or with oyle of Vitriol: but it must be diligently corrected with Rose-water or milk, for the exquisite sense of the part. In the meane time while these things are a doing, wee must defend the eye

with some defenfure to avoid the offence of a fluxe. *Rhyas* doth oftentimes succeed *Epiphora*, if the *Carbuncle* be plainly eaten, it admitteth no cure: but if some part be onely eaten, the flesh may be regenerated by applying *incarnatives*, as *tutia*, *aloes*, thus, or infuse the same in *succo granatorum*, and being strained, instill it by drop meale into the greater corner of the eye. But perhaps you will say, Will you mixe adstringents with your *incarnatives*, such as is the juyce of *Pomegranates*? which is altogether forbidden by *Galen*: lest the dry excrement should bee retained in the part. But hitherto of diseases of magnitudes: now follow diseases of number.

#### CHAP. 4.

##### *Of the Webbe of the Eye.*

**P***terigium* groweth by the defluxion of thick and grosse humours, being soft and white in the beginning. *Dioscorides* doth commend a *Collirium* of *Snailles*, they are to be burned whole, and the powder to be mixt with honey, the powder of the cuttle bone or the pumma stone may be also mixed with honey as before, if you would have it stronger, mixe a little salt *Armeniac*, but first foment the eye with a decoction of *Fennel-greeke*. *Aetius* useth to burne *Plantane* seed, and addeth to the powder, myrrh, and also the scales and flowre of brasse, but we should apply no metals to the eyes, except it be first burnt and washed: for by the burning and washing, the sharpnesse and biting quality is removed; and so it doth raise no fluxe, of which our chiefest care should bee. Also wee may use oyle of *Vitrioll*, but it must be well corrected with milke: but ye shall note, that a great and inveterate web can be cured by no meanes but by Chirurgery:



such are those that cover the whole ball and blacke of the eye, webs grosse and thicke, blacke, and which do affect the temples, by consent are in no hand to be medled withall.

In like manner if there be suspicion of a *Cataract* beginning, and there be also a webbe that is white and soft, wee must abstaine from things eating, because they generate and increase the *Cataract*. *Aetius* and *Celsus* do shew Chirurgery, and especially *Paulus Aegnetas* in his sixth booke, and Chap. 28. where he doth shew a double kinde of cure; the first, that the web be stretched once with a thread, and then with a lancet to be excoriated; the second, to make a passage with a needle that may containe a thread or *Setum* (which is the bristle of an hogge) and so hanging with the thread, the web shall be cut with the bristle about the apple as it were with a saw, and that which doth remaine about the lachrymall, shall with the lancet be cut away.

CHAP. 5.

Of the Hypopion or matter under the Cornea.

**B**Ecause that *Hypopion* followeth to *Hypophagma*, that is, eyes that are bloody by meanes of some veine being rupted, or open, which is also called *Simulops*, because in this affect, all things seeme red; therefore the bloud-shotten eyes must be quickly looked unto, lest by neglect, it grow into a leady colour, and then doth suppurate and degenerate into *Hypopion*, for that happeneth to the eye, that happeneth to the skinne by some blow, and groweth when corrupt matter is in great abundance, so that it doth occupie halfe the blacke of the eye; or shineth through the horny coate, which covereth the whole apple of the eye: this affect may

may rise not only of an ulcer, but also of great paine in the head, or inflammation in the eye that is corrupted, and besides inflammation, it may grow from abundance of humors which do breake open the mouthes of the veines: also, or stroake, or falls, may make the blood disperse and flye abroad, which turneth to suppuration *ad Pus*, when it is out of their proper vessels. To prevent the inconveniences, the patient must forthwith be let blood in the arme, and in the corner of the eyes: if it be possible also, we must use cupping glasses upon the shoulders, and such medicines as may stay inflammations: afterwards, we must use such medicines as do resolve and assuage paine, such as these.

Recip. *Cadmie* one ounce,

*aris nsti.* halfe an ounce,

*Rosarum siccat.* foure drammes,

*Croci.* one dramme.

*Folii.* one dramme.

*Lapidis Sns.* one dramme.

*Myrrba,* two drammes.

*Gummi,* sixe drammes.

Beat them with sweet wine, and use them with an egge.

Also a *Collirium ex Thure* called *Diolibanum*.

Recip. *Thuris,*

*Cerusa an.* one ounce and a halfe.

*Cadmie.*

*Pompholigis.*

*Terra sancta.*

*Amili.*

*Gummi an.* six drammes.

*Opii.* two drammes.

*Squam. aris,* one ounce.

*Tragacanth.* five drammes.

Let this be framed with raine-water: Or this:

Recip. *Croci, Aloes, Myrrba, an.* one dramme, *Vini,*

three drammes, *Mellis,* sixe drammes.

Let the Saffron be dissolved in wine, then let it be mixt with honey, and kept in a glasse vessell, with which, twice

or

or thrice a day anoynt the eyes.

If these medicines and remedies doe not prevaile, then we must try another way: let the Patient be set in a convenient place, having one to stay his head behinde, then let the Chirurgion hold his with one hand, with the instrument called *Speculum oculi*, described in *Pareus* Chirurgery, and with the other hand, with the poynt of a lancet, he shall neatly and cunningly scarifie the horny tunicle, untill hee come to the corrupted and slimy matter, which hee shall make to avoid by little and little: After this worke ended, he shall use repercussive medicines, and medicines avoiding and ceasing paine, as the white of an egge beaten with Rose and Plantane waters, and then apply the remedies which shall be set downe for ulcers in the eyes, which be cleansing, increasing flesh, and closing up: Moreover, the Chirurgion must be very carefull, lest flesh grow in the incision of the Membrain, which will bring both hurt, and also deformity to the partie, to prevent which, this Collyrium is much available, and also commended, and doth also prevent inflammation.

Recip. *Gummi. Arabic.* sixe drammes.

*Spodij.* foure drammes:

*Thursis.*

*Myrrha.*

*Acatia.*

*Spice nard.*

*Squamma aris.*

*Opy an.* two drammes.

With raine water bring them to a perfect forme, and then make them into small trokiskes, and when you will use them, wet them in the white of an egge with Rose and Plantane waters.



## CHAP. 6.

## Of Strabismus.



*Strabismus* is an evill motion of the Muscles, moving the eyes, or a convulsion of the eyes, which if it be unnaturall, is incurable, and that which commeth by accidents, is hardly or never to be cured, unlesse perhaps it be in Infants: for the eye, for examples sake, being convulsed, is reduced *ad levam Rasis*, and *Avicen* doth commend the blood of a Turtle to be instilled, also the pye is eaten with profit, and the powder thereof is referred into a Collyrium; some suppose that the head of a Bat being burnt and powdred, others commend the head of a Swallow taken by insufflation.

## CHAP. 7.

## Of Amaurosis, or Gutta Serena; or Obfuscatio, starke blindenesse, or Hallucinatio.



*Maurosis* is commonly an hinderance to the whole sight, without any appearance at all in the eye, for the apple appeareth sound and unchanged, only the *Nervus opticus* is stopped; this disease is incurable, because there are no remedies therefore; wherfore as yet the humour being not settled, as *Etims* doth testifie, that he saw one that did recover the sight, onely with the applying of cupping glasses with scarification. Remedies are not to be neglected, often purgation with pills of *Iods*, with *Trochisks* of *Alhandall*, *Hydroticks*, *Masticatoria*, and also vehement *Errhina* are not to be neglected, for in this onely

onely affect of the eyes, they doe good, the braine must bee dried with a cappe fit for the same, cautiers must be applied at the roote of the eare, for that cause remembred by *Fernelius*, and in *Inio* for revulsion, beware you forget not to use cupping glasses. When the eye is exasperated, anoynt it with fresh Butter, and instilling therein womans milke, also the Muscilage of Philium, of Quinces, of Fennigreeke, and of Tragagant, are to be applied: let the Muscilage bee drawne in the decoction of Mallowes, Holy-hockes, Violets, &c. *Etius* doth much commend this salve.

Recip. *Croci* one dramme.

*Myrrha*, one dramme.

*Piper. gran.* 15.

*Spica nard.* two scruples.

*Succi feniculi*, sixteene drammes.

*Ammoniac.*

*Thymiamat*, two drammes.

*Mellis*, fixe ounces.

When they are all beaten finely, poure into them the juyce of Fennell, then beate them againe untill they be dry, afterwards put the honey unto them, and keepe this salve in a brazen boxe for your use: before you use this salve, you must have a fomentation of Sea-water hot, wherein dip a sponge, and often bathe the eyes, also a Cucupha or cappe prepared as followeth.

Recip. *Flor. lavendula.*

*Stacados.*

*Hysopi.*

*Beton.*

*Camomil. an.* p. 1.

*Ros. rub. p.* 2.

*Calami aromat.*

*Ligni Aloes.*

*Ciperi an.* one dramme.

*Fol. lauri.*

*Marioram an.* p. 1.

*Nucis muscat.*

*Rad. irees.*

*Cinamon an.* two drams and a halfe.

*Garophil.* one dramme and a halfe.

*Stiracis cal.* one dramme.

*Ambra grisea gran.* 6:

*Musci gran.* 4.

Beat all these to fine powder, and therewith make a cap quilted, or quilt bagges, and apply to the head.

This electuary is commended to comfort the stomacke, and to prevent the ingendring of grosse flegme in the braine.

*Recip. Cinamon, opt.* I. dram. I. scruple.

*Garophil.*

*Ligni Aloes.*

*Maceris an.* halfe a dramme.

*Zinzib.* halfe a scruple.

*Amis pul.* one scruple.

Make all into powder, and take the equall weight in sugar to them all, and with wormewood water make into tables the weight of three drammes; they are to bee used in the morning three houres before dinner. I have forborne to prescribe topicall meanes, which have little or no use in this case, because the originall default is not in the eye.



CHAP. 8.

Of Ophthalmia, or inflammation of the adnata, or conjunctiva.



*Pthalmia* is properly an inflammation of the *Adnata* or *Coniunctiva*, which is known by rednesse, paine, heat, and stretching out: when there is rednesse without tumor, especially by some outward cause, as by dust and smoake, it is properly called *Taraxis*: when the white of the eye is so swollen upon the blacke, so that a kinde thereof appeareth to hang forth, it is then called *Chemosis*: some affirme it to be *Chemosis*, when the Membraine conjunctiva is higher lifted then the Cornea, as if this were in an hole, which besides the rednesse and heat, causeth the eye-lidsto be turned, so that they cannot cover the eye: contrary to this is *Phimosis*, when by some great inflammation, the eye-lids doe sticke fast each to other, and cannot be opened, but the hurt which they receive, is but an accident in this disease. *Epiphora*, is generally taken for a sudden streame of humours in any part. As *Pliny* calleth *epiphorum uteri*, or *ventris*, notwithstanding it is properly used for the affect in the eyes: when with great inflammation, great quantity of humors flow unto them, all these aforesaid affects doe accompany each other: the causes are the recourse of blood, choler, flegme, and melancholy, but most commonly blood and choler: the generall cure for this disease doth consist in blood-letting, diet, purging by the advice of a learned Physician, because *Ophthalmicis Diarream supervenire bonum est*, we must not omit to use cupping glasses upon the Shoulders with scarification which will bee good for revulsion, also an Astringent frontall to intercept the fluxe, if it seeme to be outwards. In the beginning a repellent *Collyrium* to hinder the generation of *Phlegmon*, which must be framed of the Muscilage of Phillium and of Quinces, and then a resolving *Collyrium* of the Mus-

cilage of Fennigreeke, being well washed from its biting quality. Abstinence from wine, in the beginning is very necessary, yet in the declination wine may be permitted even as a bath of sweet water, to contemperate the blood, is at the beginning denied, lest it should cause the humor to shed, and increase the defluxion. If the inflammation doe continue, the Muscilages before said shall bee drawne in the water of poppy, or in a decoction thereof, adding thereunto a little Camphire or Opium, and apply to the eye this cataplasme. Take of sodden apples iiij. ounces, and with the white of an egge and womans milke, make a cataplasme: you must bee carefull to renew these medicines, lest they dry over-fast, and so cause heate: not long after use this *Collyrium*.

Recip. *Gummi arabici*,

*tragegant ana*, one dramme.

*ceruse lota*, halfe a dramme.

*opij. gran. iij.*

Dissolve all with the white of an egge, and womans milke that giveth sucke. In the declination of this disease, this may be used. Take of the Muscilage of Fennigreeke, and Quince-seed drawne in Rose-water, and Eye-bright water *ana*. one ounce and a halfe, in which dissolve Sarcocoll in the milke of a woman that giveth sucke, two drams; *aloes lot*; one dram; myrrh, halfe a dram; and so make an eye-salve, and where there is any great itching, or rather where the inflammation commeth of flegme, this is a most singular *Collyrium*.

Recip. *tutie prap.*

*aloes lota ana*. halfe a dram.

*sarcocol.*

*myrrhe ana*. halfe a scruple.

*sacchar. cand.* one dram.

*virol. albi*, halfe a scruple.

*aqua ros.*

*aqua saniculi ana*. two ounces.

Boyle them all together a little while in a viol-glasse, and then

then drop thereof into the eye. Some commend this *Collyrium* in all inflammation of the eyes, to take snayles with the shells, and to beate them with a little salt, and thorow an Hypocras bagge to let the water thereof distill, which being cleare, put thereof into the eyes. It sometimes falleth out by unadvised applications, which doth coole and beate back, or else by some inflammation, that the naturall heat is extinguished and choaked, and thereupon insueth a worse inflammation then any of the asorenamed, which is *asphacelous opthalmi*, which doth deprive the eye of naturall temperature, doth make it corrupt and utterly perish: which disease *Galen* in his introduction calleth *gangrena opthalmi*, the gangren or mortification of the eye: when this happeneth, we must have recourse to proper remedies for gangrens, changing them, as the state of the disease and the part shall require.

CHAP. 9.

Of the suffusion of sight, called Cataracta.

**I**n *Ypochyma* or *Cataracta* is an heape of superfluous humours made thicke betweene the coate Cornea, and the humour crysyalloides or crysfallinus, directly upon the apple of the eye, swimming aboue the *aqueous humour*, in that place, which *Celsus* doth affirme to bee voyd and empty: it hindereth the sight, or at the least the discerning of such things as are before our eyes. *Fernelius* appointeth the place of it betweene the membrain *Vuca* and the *Cristallin* humour: The difference thereof is borrowed from the quantity or quality, from the quantity, when it is whole, covering all the compasse of the apple of the eye, in such sort, that the Patient cannot see any thing; sometimes it doth cover onely halfe the apple of the eye,

or.



or some part of it; either above or beneath, or in the midst, in such manner, that that onely part of the thing before our face can be discerned, which is placed against the part of the eye, which is affected: Some there are that doe contend and affirme, that this suffusion is no disease, but an outward moysture collected before the pupill, or apple of the eye, which humidity, seeing that it is a substance, doth not seeme to be a disease, because it is a quality, and is placed under the predicament of quality. But to leave an over-curious questioning, whether it be a disease, or quality, wee will proceed to the cure. Now to proceed in order to the cure, first you must purge the brain, with pills that are proper for that purpose, and give them to the Patient, the day before you begin your cure: then the next day following, about nine of the clock in the morning, the Patient yet fasting, (providing that the Cataract be ripe, and confirmed) cause him to sit overthwart a stoole, in riding fashion, and sit on the same stoole face to face, and make the Patient to hold his sound eye closed with his hand, and in that sort charge him to sit stedfastly without starting, or stirring in any wise: let another also stand behinde him, and hold his head very stedfast: this done, first with your owne hand lift up the over-eye-lid, and then with the other hand, put in thy needle, made for that purpose, in at the greater corner of the eye, and finely trilling the tunicle called *salvatella*, or *salvatrix*, with alwaies thy finger to and fro, till thou touch with the point of thy needle, the corrupt water, which is indeed the Cataract: and then begin by little and little to remove that water from before the sight, to the corner of the eye, and keepe it there with the point of your needle, the space of three minutes of an houre, and then remove your needle easily from it, and if it happen to rise againe, bring it backe the second time: but this you must beware of, that when the needle hath touched the Cataract, you doe not writhe it about with your finger to & fro, till it be set in his place before named, but to draw it thither gently, and when you have it there, trill the needle about untill it  
hath

hath gathered the water about it, and then pull it out: when this is done, cause him to shut close his eye, and apply ther-upon a plaister of flaxe, and the white of an egge, and cause him to lye in his bed nine dayes together, removing the plaister threentimes in the day, and so many times in the night, without any other stirring of it, and provide also that he lye in a very darke place, and let him bee kept in a thin diet, as reare egges and white bread: and if he be young, and of strength, let him drinke Barley water, but otherwise let him drinke small Ale, and wine delayed with water: for truly too much nourishment would offend, in procreating too much bloud in the eye, which is very hurtfull in the beginning of the cure. When the ninth day is past, let him arise and wash his eyes with faire cold water, and he shall enjoy his sight by the helpe of God, even as well as he had it before.

CHAP. IO.

*Of the Aegilops or the lachrimall Fistula:*

**B**ETWEENE the nostrils and the greater corner of the eye, riseth an Apostume, which the Grecians do call *Aegilops*, that is, *oculus Caprinus*, a Goats eye, because that Goats are subject to this disease; wee call this disease, *Fistula lacrimonalis*. This *Aegilops* may happen through every humour, yet neverthelesse it happeneth most often through flegme, seldome through bloud, but seldome or never from choler and melancholy: the flegmaticke humour continually flowing by the flesh of the lachrimall corner to the nostrils, and sometimes under the same flesh being there detained, doth putrifie, and breaketh out into a fistulous ulcer, from whence certain do imagine, that *Aegilops* hapneth alwayes from flegme; and by bloud

Ec

also

also this disease is wont to bee excited, but not so often as with flegme: but it is sufficient to know, that this lachrymal fistula happeneth from some virulent humour, and that which is corrosive.

As concerning the cure, at the first beginning we must presently use repellents, such as is Rosewater and the white of an egge well beaten together, or with oyle of Roses mixt with vinegar; which oyle must be boyled to the consumption of the vinegar: then adde thereto a little milke; wee must be carefull that none of the oyle sticke to the eye, for to that part it is very biting: or apply thereto *Halica* boyled in vinegar, and beaten well together, for it doth not onely helpe them in the beginning, but after they alter into Apostume; and doth breake them, and pierce even to the very bone: or a medicine framed of these, *glascium*, saffron, and the juyce of Pellitory of the wall, but the medicine must be oftentimes changed. I, saith *Trallianus*, have hindered these *Egileps*, as yet not growne to matter, by the use of these things, that they never came to suppuration: or the place is to be anointed with a *Collirium* which doth vehemently stupifie: and lest the matter should happen to bee cold, wee take *Bdellium* dissolved in Vinegar with oyle of Roses, which may be mixed therewith, or *Ammoniacum*, and the juyce of Fennell, or Snailcs with their shells, sometime with Aloes, and sometimes with Myrrh mixed, and so apply it. In the meane time we must ordaine a dyet of such meat as is of good nourishment, and containing but few superfluities, as are Chickens, Hens, Partridges, Fesants, Doves, Larks, new layed Egges, Raisins, and sweet Almonds. ~~or~~ be *Hydromell*, or wine delaied with water. For diversion of the humour flowing, the humerall veine of that side in the arme must be cut, or some other diversions with cupping glasses, or frictions and ligatures must be used: also the humours abounding, digested and prepared, must be avoided with *biera picra*, or *biera logodion*, or with pills of *cochia*, or by *Glisters* and sharpe Suppositories, neither will one purgation suffice, but divers and often



often reiterated: but if the disease do continue, we must use  
topicall meanes, and such as are discussive. *Paulus* commen-  
deth *ruta Sativa cum lixivio*, framed of ashes and lime; in-  
deed in the beginning it is somewhat biting; but afterward  
it is most gentle, and doth penetrate unto the very bone:  
*Alexander Trallianus* doth shew an approved medicine,  
which is the inward *membrain* of the reede, that which we  
finde about the knots, and mixe it with hony, and apply  
the same, changing the same foure times a day: when the  
place is well cleansed and purged, dip a sponge in *mulsu*,  
and foment it: this aforesaid *membrain* of the reede, may be  
applied by it selfe, or else,

Recip. *Staphisagria*, two drammes.

*Ammoniack in aceto dissoluti*, halfe an ounce, mixe  
them, and apply it:

Another.

Recip. *Mellis puri*.

*Aloes hepat. an.* two ounces.

*Myrrba*, one ounce.

*Croci*, halfe a dramme.

*Aque*, lib. 2.

Boyle all at a gentle fire, to the consumption of the one  
halfe, and in that decoction, being hot, infuse a new piece  
of sponge, and with the same cleanse the sore, and then bind  
a soft piece of sponge wet in the same liquour, and it will  
worke a wonderfull effect, as hath often beene proved.

Another medicine.

Recip. *Succi foliorum lily, vel radicum ejus*, foure oun-  
ces.

*Viridis aris nsti*, one ounce.

*Mellis puri*, three ounces.

*Olei nucum, Cora q. s.*

Boyle all to the consumption of the juyces, and make  
an ointment, of which put it in *cum lincio* or tent, as is fit. I  
will describe another medicine, which doth not onely cure  
the Lachrimall Fistula, but also other Fistulaes.

Recip. *Centaurei minoris*.

*Aristolochia rot.* an. anr. 1.

*Myrrha* anr. 3.

*Aluminis.*

*Galla an.* anr. halfe.

*Ireos.*

*Sarcocolla.*

*Scif memita* an. anr. 1.

*Viridis aris.* one scruple.

Mixe all with honey, and make an ointment. When the bone is soule, we use an actuall cautier, and touch the bone through a Canula, which cautier must be either of brasse or silver, and being artificially appllied, will cure the fistula: I, saith the Author, have wrought with the Cautier, as aforesaid, and have had very good successe.

## CHAP. 11.

### Generall rules for the conservation of the sight.



Wheresoever doth desire to preserve his sight, let him take heed of the inequality of the aire, of fire, smoke, winde, immoderate coiture, much labour, superfluous weeping, drunkenesse, overmuch sleepe, especially in the day-time upon meat, immoderate watchings: Let them also avoid meats that do ingender vapours, such as Cabbage, Coleworts, Onions, Garlick, all sharpe things, and Salt, Sallets, Beans, and Peason, all fat things, whether they be of flesh, or of oyle; all things of hard digestion must be avoided, and all things that are vaporous. Medicines that do conserve the sight, some are absterfiv and cleansing, and meanelly temperate, such as are Fennell, and a Collirium of the same, *Sarcocolla*, and Eye-bright of its owne property: some there are which do preserve the eyes by altering, or warming, by cooling, moistening, or drying; some preserve the sight by lenifying the asperitie, and other things, by other meanes, of which we will speake afterwards.

CHAP.

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CHAP. 12.

*A Collirium Democriti, which doth cleare the sight and preserve the same.*



*Ecip. Succi faniculi depurati, lib. halfe.*

Boile it a little in a vessell of brasle, and let it remaine a while till it have a residence, then adde two ounces of pure honey, and boile it a-gaine at a gentle fire, with ten or twelve leaves of good gold, then straine it, and put it into a violl of glasse, stopping the mouth thereof very close: then set it in the sun, powring it from vessell into vessell, taking alwayes away the residence, and put thereof into the eyes: some do adde thereunto, the gall of a Cocke, the quantity of two drams.

CHAP. 13.

*Another that doth conserve the sight.*



*Ecip. Turis Alexandrinae prap.*

*Antimoni prap.*

*Lapidis hematitis.*

*Ossis sepie marinae ablusi.*

*aris nsti.*

*Corticum aris.*

*Aloes, folii, croci, an. partem*

*Unam.*

*Piperis.*

*Macropiperis.*

*Salis ammoniaci an. partem, halfe.*

*Margaritarum.*

*Myrobal. ebob.*

*Spuma maris.*

*Chymia aurea.*

*Saccari.*

*Musci, capura an. partem quartam.*



## Two Treatises for the Eye-sight.

Let it be very finely beaten and ground upon a marble divers times, until it be a very fine powder, of which put into the eyes.

The eyes of a Crow hung about the neck, strengtheneth a weak sight, and doth preserve the eyes: the root of swine-grasse or knotgrasse, dried in the decrease of the Moone, and hung about the neck, doth also conserve and strengthen the sight, neither doth it suffer them to be inflamed. Also take the leaves of Rue, of Roses, Fennell, Eyebright, and Celandine, of each equall parts, distill them all together, and put a little of this water into the eyes, for it is the best Collirium for clearing of the eyes, for the conservation and comfort of the sight, and it must bee made in the Spring-time. Also long combings and frictions of the head, do divert and turne away the vapours that do offend the sight: also it is good to behold greene things, and the skies. Cleare spectacles are also very good. Moreover, fill the hollownesse of the hand in the morning with cold water, and with the same wash open the eyes. Also a Nutmeg beaten with hony, and eaten in the morning, doth preserve the sight: also your *Mirobalans Conditæ* do the same.

### CHAP. 13.

*An excellent oyntment for the eyes.*



*Abc Auxungia recens* two ounces, steep it in Rose-water for six houres space, afterwards wash it againe in white wine twelue severall times, for the space of six houres more, then adde thereto of *Tutia prep.* and in fine powder one ounce, *Lapis bematites*, well washed, one scruple, *Aloes lota & pul.* gr. 12. *margaritarum* gr. 3. mixe it, and with a little water of Fennell, make an oyntment, whereof put a small quantity into the corner of the eyes,

FINIS.

